

HAS THE GOVERNOR NO POWER OVER THE MILITIA?

I desire to reiterate to you, what I said twelve months ago in the General Assembly, upon the subject of the militia. I consider it a reproach to the State that we have no well regulated militia, nor any law on our statute book under which it can be organized and made effective. In the event of invasion or insurrection we are powerless and at the mercy of the invaders and in the hands of the lawless. In fact we are not in condition, nor can we be, with the present militia law, to even quell a riot, stop a route, or disperse an unlawful assemblage of any considerable number of persons. I again, respectfully, but earnestly urge that some efficient steps be taken to put the State in a better condition for its defense and for the surer protection of the people."—Gov. Caldwell, in his message.

Governor Caldwell, during the State campaign last Summer, frequently charged in his public speeches, that the last Conservative Legislature had repealed all the effective clauses of the militia law, and was thus left powerless to protect the people of Robeson County from the outrages of the Lowrey gang.

We took occasion to inform his Excellency that he was laboring under a misapprehension on this subject—and proceeded to point out the law for his guidance and direction. The Radical press, taking their cue from the Governor's Legislature the vials of their wrath and indignation, for having shown the Governor of all authority to organize, equip and pay the militia.

When Gov. Caldwell sent in his message to the Legislature now in session, he referred to the militia law in the language quoted above. In our comments on the message, we again called the attention of his Excellency to the fact that under the present Constitution and militia laws of the State, he possessed even greater power over the militia than was ever possessed by any Governor before the war.

The Wilmington Post, a few days since, took sides with the Governor, inasmuch as the people had sustained his position at the ballot box, according to that paper. The Post criticizes the News for attacking the Governor's message on the militia question, and calls upon us to show wherein his Excellency is in error.

Let us refer to the law and see who is right, the Governor or the News.

The old Constitution of North Carolina, section 18, provides "that the Governor for the time being shall be captain-general and commander-in-chief of the militia, and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the evidence of the council of State, to embody the militia for the public safety."

This is all the power given the Governor by the old Constitution.

Now compare this language with the following in the new Constitution, which is as follows:

Art. IV, Sec. 24, provides "that the laws of North Carolina not repugnant to this Constitution or to the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be in force until lawfully altered."

Art. XII, section 1, provides: "All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina between the ages of 21 and 40, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the militia."

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the militia and for paying the same when called into active service.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots, or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exceptions, as may be deemed necessary, in the execution of the law, as may be excepted from the provisions of the law, and the Governor's office, and the provisions of the law, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

At half-past six o'clock, the Governor's office, and the provisions of the law, shall be in force until lawfully altered. At half-past six o'clock, the Governor's office, and the provisions of the law, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

But the Governor contends that the Conservative Legislature repealed all the effective features of the militia law.

Now let us examine this matter, and see how grossly ignorant is the individual who presides over the destinies of North Carolina as her highest Executive officer.

The organization of the militia was provided for by chapter 70, of the Revised Code, Article 4, section 24 of the new Constitution, which we quoted above, provides that the Revised Code, not repugnant to the new Constitution nor to the Constitution of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered. The only part of chapter 70, of the Revised Code, that is repugnant to the new Constitution is in regard to what persons are liable to duty in the militia. So the other provisions of the Revised Code, in chapter 70, continue in force by the express terms of the present Constitution.

Let us next see what parts of Chapter 70, of the Revised Code, have been

repealed or repealed by the new Constitution; for whatever parts of that Chapter which have not been altered or repealed are still of binding force and effect.

The first act on the subject of the militia, passed after the adoption of the present Constitution, was ratified on the 17th August, 1868, and is Chapter 22, of the Acts of 1868, as follows:

"An Act to organize a militia for North Carolina."

SECTION 1. The General Assembly do enact that the militia of North Carolina shall consist of those liable to military duty, and that every person so liable shall be required to serve in the same unless he shall pay to the County Treasurer a yearly contribution of two dollars or be exempted under the certificate of some practicing physician on account of bodily infirmity.

Sec. 2. The militia shall consist of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions as now required by law.

Sec. 3. The regulations of the U. S. shall be adhered to as near as practicable in organizing the Militia of the State.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall appoint one adjutant general, who shall receive a salary of \$100 per month and necessary travelling expenses while organizing and supervising the Militia, and after the militia shall have been fully organized, said salary shall be reduced to \$800 per annum.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall appoint and commission all officers.

Sec. 6. All officers and enlisted men in the Militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 7. The white and colored militia shall be enrolled in separate and distinct companies, and shall never be compelled to serve in the same companies.

[The other sections of this act do not refer to the State Militia, and we pass over them for the present, but will refer to them before we conclude this article.]

"Sec. 23. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

We see nothing in the above cited seven sections of the act in conflict with the Revised Code as amended in 1868, except as to the persons liable to militia duty. In other respects the act is not at all incompatible with the former law. The Revised Code as modified then stands in full force.

Indeed the Republican Legislature of 1869-70, were of the same opinion. For the next Act concerning the militia is chapter 161, Acts 1869-70, ratified the 26th day of March 1870, entitled:

"An Act to amend chapter 70, section 83, of the Revised Code, and section 6, of an act entitled an act to organize the militia of North Carolina, ratified the 16th day of August, 1868."

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact. That the provisions for paying the militia contained in chapter 70, section 83, of the Revised Code, shall be construed to apply to all cases when the militia has been or may hereafter be called into active service by the Governor or any Superior Court Judge—or any local civil officer according to existing laws, and the words "County Commissioners" shall be inserted in the place of "County Court" in the aforesaid section.

Sec. 2. That the words "and enrolled men" shall be stricken out of section 6 of "an act to organize militia," ratified the 16th day of August 1868, so that no private in the militia shall be required to take the oath prescribed in said act."

Section 3 provides for the payment of militia in service in certain cases.

This act, be it remembered, was ratified the 26th day of March, 1870.

Section 4 of the act last quoted provides that the Revised Code, Chapter 70, sec. 83, shall apply to all cases where the militia may be called out by the Governor, any Judge or any local civil officer, according to existing law. This is a direct recognition by the Radical Legislature that Chapter 70, Revised Code, stands in full force, except as it may have been modified as heretofore stated.

The second section amends section 6, of the Act of 1868 as above quoted, so that no private in the militia shall be required to take the oath therein prescribed.

Now these are the Acts that have been passed since the war affecting the militia.

The Conservative Legislature did not repeal a line of the above, and what we have quoted is all that has ever been passed since the war, concerning the militia of North Carolina.

If any one denies this, let him bring forward his proof and we will cheerfully make the correction.

The Conservative Legislature, it is true, did repeal sundry acts and parts of acts which, however, did not affect the militia, or the Governor's power to carry out the law.

They repealed (see ch. 131, laws of 1870-71,) from section 8 to section 22 inclusive, of the act of August 16th, 1868. These sections do not relate to the militia of North Carolina at all, but provide as follows:

Section 8 authorizes the Governor to accept six regiments of volunteer Infantry, 3 battalions of volunteer Cavalry, and one volunteer battery of Artillery. Section 9 authorizes the Governor to

direct the Colonel commanding the militia to detail, organize and equip from the men liable to military duty in his command, a force to be known as the Detailed Militia of North Carolina.

Section 10 provides that this body shall not exceed 50 to each member of the House of Representatives, unless the Governor directs the number to be increased, and that they shall be provided with arms and badges.

Section 11 provides that both officers and men shall be electors and shall take the constitutional oath of office.

Section 12 provides that every officer of this organization at the request of any Deputy Sheriff, C. constable, County Commissioner, &c., shall have power to call out the whole force under his command.

The remaining sections provide as follows:

Sec. 13. The Adjutant General shall prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of this organization a copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct.

Sec. 14. The said "Detailed Militia" shall be under the command of the Governor, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to the General Assembly the condition and efficiency of this organization.

Sec. 15. The "Detailed Militia" shall wear a badge, N. C. D. M. And no arrest shall be made or authority exercised without the badge.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of any officer of the said "Detailed Militia" to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riots or making arrests.

Sec. 17. White and colored members of the organization shall not be compelled to serve together.

Sec. 18. Necessary expenses and postage allowed to officers.

Sec. 19. requires monthly reports.

Sec. 20. fixes rank of officers.

Sec. 21. appropriates a necessary sum to carry out the provisions of the Act, to be paid out of the Public Treasury.

Sec. 22. The Detailed Militia may be called upon by any peace officer to execute the law and suppress resistance to the same. And in case it be called into service to preserve the peace in any election, the force shall be used to secure a fair and untrammelled vote of electors without regard to their political opinions, &c.

These sections relating to "volunteers and to the N. C. D. M." are what the Conservative Legislature repealed. They provide for a standing army of 50 men, or more if the Governor directs, in each county. Whereas the Constitution of the United States says "no State shall without the Consent of Congress, keep troops in time of peace." But notwithstanding this provision of the Constitution of the United States, the Radical Legislature provided for troops to be kept by the State in each county. They had to be electors, not mere citizens—they had to be appointed members of the organization, and were not enrolled. They had to take an oath of office—could be called out by a constable to make arrests, had to wear the badge of the organization, and were paid out of the State Treasury. Militia men are under the law to be paid by their counties.

These badged men could be sent to any part of the State, could be called into service to preserve the peace in any election. It was so far from being any militia force that it was a force of picked partisans, officers, and men, appointed and sworn in; sent by the Governor to any part of the State, to any polls on election day, to secure a Republican triumph at the ballot box. It was an unconstitutional standing army to carry elections.

The Republican Legislature did not have the mendacity to call these badged hirelings State Militia. They provided under section 8 of the act for the organization of the militia, which stands unreppealed, and the balance of the act, now repealed, concerns this new organization of which were to be appointed and sworn in; and when in the act of 26th March, 1870, the Radical Legislature repealed so much of section 6 of the act of 1868 as required private in the militia to take an oath, they still left the members of this organization of the N. C. D. M. subject to section 11, which required them to take the constitutional oath of office.

And yet the Governor contends that these appointed members of a standing army, sworn in for political purposes, were the militia, and that because the Conservatives repealed section 21, of the Acts of 1868, making appropriations from the Public Treasury to pay the badged hirelings, (the Detailed Militia,) that therefore the Governor cannot pay the State Militia if he should call them up.

Now we invoke the attention of our ignorant Governor to Section 1, chapter 161, Acts of 1869-70, passed by the Radical Legislature, (hereinbefore quoted in full,) which provides that when ever the militia, not the standing army organized to secure Republican success at the polls, is called by the Governor into active service, they are to be paid, not from the State Treasury, but from the County Treasury. That was the Republican Legislature—not the Conservative.

The Conservative Legislature also re-

pealed the infamous Bonner Act, authorizing the Governor to declare a County in a state of insurrection at pleasure, and to call out the militia to suppress the insurrection, and which provides that the expenses of the militia are to be paid by the Public Treasurer, but are to be repaid by the County.

The Conservatives also repealed the Spy Act, but that Act only authorized Holden to fill the land with political spies and pay out large sums of money from the Public Treasury in the interest of the Republican party—and does not contain the word militia, so the charge that the Conservatives curtailed the power of the Governor over the militia is absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation.

General Fisher drew \$100 a month from the public Treasury from August 23d, 1868, to February, 1871, more than two years and a half, as compensation while organizing the militia.

He had the Revised Code, modified by the Acts of 1868 and 1869, to work under, and his duty was plain. We suppose he did not draw his salary for 30 months and do nothing, but that he organized the militia.

The Governor has some arms at his command, for he distributed arms from the public armory to the negroes of Wilmington last Spring, and the supply was not exhausted.

The Constitution, section 3, art. 12, makes him commander-in-chief of the militia and gives him power to call them out to execute the law.

Thus it will be seen that the Governor is not only not powerless but that he has more authority over the militia of the State than any of his predecessors had before Holden's Administration—that the Conservative Legislature has not repealed any effective clauses of the old militia law—that his Excellency possesses more power under the present law to call out, arm and equip the militia than under the old law—was given and that the charges he made on the stump against the Conservative Legislature are not sustained by the record.

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100 Barrels Corn Whiskey.

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STATE NEWS.

Wood is six dollars per cord in Newbern.

The horse maul made its appearance in Washington last Friday.

The Macon Courier commences in Asheville on to-morrow.

A colored man made his escape from the Whitaker's jail one night last week.

The young people of Farmville, Pitt county, are to have a tournament on the 20th inst.

The Israelite citizens of Wilmington are to have a grand Calico Ball on the 12th inst.

E. R. Stamps, Esq., of the Tarboro Enquirer, will deliver the address before Goldsboro Female College.

The Franklin Courier learns that Mr. A. J. Carr's gin house, near Sandy Creek, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The Temperance Council in Newbern is rapidly going down, there was not a quorum at their last meeting; so says the Daily Liberal. We are sorry to learn it.

The Charlotte Observer says Mr. Wm. Gates, a candy maker of that city, was seriously hurt a day or two since by his clothes taking fire.

It is stated that the last survivor of the party with which John Brown made his raid—Osborn P. Anderson—is at Washington, destitute, and sinking in consumption.

The Wilmington Journal says, Joseph W. Sullivan, convicted at the last term of Superior Court, of larceny, was yesterday released from jail on payment of the costs.

The Raleigh News failed us again last night.—Wilmington Journal. The fault is not with us, neighbor. The News is mailed every morning to you.

Wm. H. Aborn, of Provincetown, R. I., a venerable gentleman, started out for a walk; reaching a grocery he sat down to rest and died, and an examination of the basket on his arm discovered \$3,000. His motive for carrying it about with him has not been surmised.

The Battleboro Advance says Albert Patterson, colored, was arrested last Thursday, on a charge of rape, and ordered to jail. When he arrived at Nashville under the charge of officer Bryant, he took flight and made his escape. In his flight, he was shot by the officer and no doubt wounded, as he dropped his blanket which was perforated in several places by bullets.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston, in the course of the suit of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, against the National Bank of Commerce, Judge Shepley decided that in the absence of any specific instruction, if the bill of lading was sent for collection, with a bill of exchange, the bank, under that agency of collection, would not have the right to surrender that bill of lading on acceptance of the bill of exchange.

Related Alive—A fearful ending of a drunken stupor—One woman rescued to death—another fatally injured.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a frame cottage near the Short line junction, beyond the Southern limits of the city, occupied by a woman named Amanda Ashton, with her son and her daughter Frances, both of whom were grown, took fire while the family were asleep. Before the inmates were aroused the flames were communicated to their bed, the young woman being actually roasted alive, and the mother so severely burned that her life is almost despaired of.

The light from the fire was first discovered by some of the train hands at the Nashville depot, who turned in the alarm from box 54. The engines were brought out and started to the place, but, upon learning that the fire was outside the corporation, the firemen returned to their quarters.

The yard master at the depot, with several of the hands, took a locomotive and ran down to the junction, but before they arrived at the place the fire had spread to an adjoining cottage and an ice house, which stood near by, both of which were completely enveloped in flames, and the first cottage had burned nearly to the ground. All efforts to save the property were then useless, and the three houses were totally destroyed. Upon the arrival of the men they found Mrs. Ashton in a neighboring cottage, where she had been taken by those who rescued her from the flames, and being informed that the young woman had perished in the flames, search was made among the yet burning debris, when the charred remains were discovered.

No one could be found who was able to give any explanation of the origin of the fire, and Mrs. Ashton's son appeared to know nothing of the circumstances, except that he was awakened by the flames, which were all about him, and that in his efforts to drag his mother from the fire, which seemed fierce and hungry for the lives of all three, he had his hands severely burned. Some of the Railroad men learned from persons living in the neighborhood that all of the family had been drinking and carrying on in a disorderly manner during the night, and that they had all gone to bed drunk at a late hour.

Coroner Weber went out to the scene yesterday morning, and held an inquest on the body of the dead woman, but nothing as to the origin of the fire was developed at his investigation. The coroner was also informed by the neighbors that the persons were all drunk at the time of the fire.

The houses were the property of Mr. W. P. Hahn of this city, and were of but little value.—Louisville Courier Journal, 4th.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.—On Monday night last, an oyster puny was capsized in Chesapeake bay, off Curtis Neck, and four men drowned. The captain and two white men succeeded in getting into the rigging of the vessel, where they remained until rescued by a passing schooner.

MR. GREELY'S SUCCESSOR.—The names of Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, and Hon. Scuyler Colfax, are talked of to fill Mr. Greeley's place on the New York Tribune.

Death from Suffocation.

A laborer engaged in the Navy-yard by the name of John Collins, was suffocated to death in a diving suit yesterday morning, while trying to recover the propeller of a steam launch, which had recently been lost in the harbor. It seems that Mr. West, the regular diver attached to the Yard, was ill and could not engage in the work of recovering the propeller. Collins and another Yard laborer, named Charles Brown, believing they could perform the service successfully, procured Mr. West's outfit of diving apparatus and proceeded to where the propeller was supposed to be located. Collins donned the diving suit and went overboard. From some inexplicable cause the apparatus for supplying fresh air failed to work, and before the fact was discovered and the unfortunate man could be hauled out of the water he was suffocated. After the body was recovered it was taken to the home of the deceased, in Gosport, where an inquest was held by Coroner Herman Matthews, a few hours afterwards. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased came to his death from imprudence. It was stated in the evidence taken at the inquest that Collins was under the influence of liquor when he met his death. He had been particularly cautioned by Mr. West not to use the diving suit, and against his express wishes the deceased undertook to dive for the propeller.—Norfolk Journal.

A Greeley Subscription Fund.

The Hartford Times says: We see it stated that Horace Greeley died, after all, a rather poor man. It is said he will leave not over \$20,000! His life long generosity, dispensed alike to those who were deserving and those who were not, was one among many causes which united to deplete his poverty.

The prevalent belief has been that he must have accumulated, in his busy life, independent of his property in the Tribune, at least \$100,000 or \$200,000; but during the past two years he has been careless in his attention to pecuniary matters in which he was personally involved. The farm at Chappaqua is said to be under a considerable mortgage, and it is to be sold. Mr. Greeley's children should not be left to the charities of the world; and there is talk of a national subscription to prevent it. The simple truth is, that Horace Greeley should have been worth at least \$300,000. His life work entitled him to it. His Tribune shares ought to have been numerous and valuable enough to make him a tolerably rich man. He made that paper. He not only created it; he was its life and soul, the very breath of its nostrils.

BURIED ALIVE.—Three Italians, Jno. Radson, Frank Montvill and John Torry, working in a sewer in Brooklyn, New York, on Monday, were buried alive by its caving in. The heads of two were just above the earth, and they presented a horrible sight. The weight of earth against their bodies and chests bulged their eyes from their sockets and caused their tongues to hang from their mouths. These two men were not instantly killed, but one died while his fellow-laborers were at work endeavoring to extricate him, and the other immediately after he was taken out. The third, who was completely buried, was found dead and his body badly mutilated.

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EVERY QUALITY

at my store. I have just laid in a

Complete and Full Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and would be pleased to show the same.

Call and examine.

J. M. ROSENBAUM,

(Successor to A. Kline.)

Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Streets,

Oct. 12-2m Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH &

THOMAS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

No. 4 Martin street,

OPPOSITE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE,

Wholesale Dealer in

OYSTERS,

BEAUFORT, N. C.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

nov19-d2m

OLD CUSTOMERS, FRIENDS, &c.

J. A. JONES having this day sold out his

stock of

Books Stationery, Sheet Music, &c.,

at 15, I resume business as his successor,

at the old stand,

No. 18 Fayetteville street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

I shall endeavor to keep a good stock of

the latest and most popular books, which I

shall sell at the lowest cash price.

I receive orders from the old customers

of the house, and others wishing

goods in my line.

The latest Periodicals kept constantly

on hand.

J. A. JONES,

Successor to J. A. Jones,

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The quotations contained in the report below are based upon actual sales, and are obtained by our reporter from the most reliable merchants in the city.

The quotations represent wholesale prices only.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 1

DECEMBER 8, 1872.

COTTON.

Market quiet with fair selling. Receipts

yesterday 102 bales, with sales of low mid-

dling at 17 1/2; good ordinary at 18 1/2; 10 1/2

ordinary at 19 1/2.

General Market.

SALT—Scarc and high 3 00/3 10.

BUTTER—Good to choice mountain

25 1/2.

SUGAR—We quote A 13 1/2; B 12 1/2; Extra

C 9 1/2; Crushed and Powdered 10 1/2; 10 1/2

10 1/2; Good Yellow and C 11 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 1/2

Demerara 11 1/2.

WAX—4 1/2.

BACON—Hog head—shoulders 9 1/2; boned

sides 12; clear rib sides 12 1/2; bulk should-

ers 9 1/2; bulk sides 10 1/2; Virginia—house

in market.

FLOUR—Patapasco 24 Hope Mills Family

21 1/2; do. Extra 20; do. Carolina Extra

18.

COTTON TIES—4 1/2.

BAGGING—Dundee 2 1/2; 11 1/2; do. 13 1/2;

15 1/2; Dundee anchor A, 17 1/2; do. plain, 16 1/2.

OFFERS—140, prime; 24, Laguna; 28, Java,

20 1/2.

COIN—41.

FISH—Mackerel—New Family, 510; Mul-

let—New river, 50; 50.

HAY—Northern, none in market; North

Carolina, 70c.

WHEAT—10.

POTATOES—Irish, 75; sweet, 65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE,

Having completed our large

BRICK WAREHOUSE,

along side the Railroad near the North Car-

olina Railroad depot, we are prepared to

receive and store COTTON and any other

PRODUCE or GOODS, and make liberal

CASH ADVANCES upon same when desired.

Parties desiring to carry their cotton over

will find it to their interest to

correspond with us.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS,

Commission Merchants.

nov19-d

J. R. H. CARMER, A & T,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medi-

cines, Spices, Teas, Dye Stuffs

and Garden Seeds,

No. 11 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Has just received a large and elegant as-

sortment of

TOILET GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hair, Teeth, Nail and Clothes Brushes,

Combs in variety, Extracts, Soaps, Bath

Towels, Toilet Powders, Powder

Puffs and Boxes, Pomades, Cos-

metics, Infant Hair Brush

Combs, Colognes, Hand

Mirrors, &c., &c.

All the Patent Medicines of the day.

A fine assortment of Brandy, Wine and

Whiskies, and Cigars, &c.

The finest stock of Trusses, Suspensory

Bandages, Male and Female Shoulder

Braces in the city.

The Best preparations known:

Carmar's Rosolia Injection.

Carmar's Pectoral Cough Syrup.

Carmar's Citronella Hair Oil.

Carmar's Carolina Baking Powder.

Carmar's Cold Cream for Chaps, &c.

Carmar's Bouquet Cologne, the very best.

Carmar's Tooth Powder, unsurpassed.

Prescriptions prepared and renewed

with accuracy and dispatch.

nov19-d

M. A. PARKER

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 2 South Side Market Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and

choice stock of General Merchandise,

consisting in part of

SUGAR AND COFFEE ALL GRADES.

MOLASSES,

SYRUP,

LAND,

BACON,

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER

HARRNESS,

LEATHER, SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

COLLARS,

FLOUR,

SALT, IRON,

SODA SOAP,

STARCA, CHEESE, &c.

Boots and Shoes in great Variety,

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Special attention given to consignments

and prompt returns made.

sept23-3m

LADIES WEAR.

SILK NECK TIES AND BOWS, in all new

Shades.

WOOSTED OTTOMAN SCARFS,

SHAWLS AND GLOVES,

AND A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS.

nov19-d

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

nov19-d

BOARDING AGAIN

I will re-open my house for Boarders, by

the DAY, WEEK or MONTH, on the 1st day of

December.

L. BRANSON,

Raleigh, N. C.

nov28-1f

SALT, SALT, SALT, SALT.

Marshall's Factory Filled.

Worthington's Factory Filled.

For sale by

W. H. DODD.

nov24-1f

BAGGING AND TIES.

20,000 yards heavy Bagging.

20,000 pounds Cotton Ties very low.

At

A. C. SANDERS & CO.

nov11-1f

No. 2 Martin Street

INSURANCE.

SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND

ANNUITY COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. CASE, President.

THEO. A. WETMORE, Vice-President.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

ASSETS, January 1, 1872, \$3,200,000

INCOME for 1871, 1,601,300

Number of Policies issued in 1871, 5,204.

This Company issues LIFE, NON-FOR-

FEITURE, IN TEN PAYMENTS, AND EN-

DOUMENT POLICIES, on the most favor-

able terms.

Dividends are declared at the end of first

year. All Policies are Non-Forfeiting after

three annual Premiums have been paid.

A few good Agents wanted, to whom lib-

eral inducements will be offered by

R. G. HAY

General Agent for North Carolina.

Dr. R. B. Haywood, Examining Physician.

J. F. Jordan, Special Agent, Raleigh.

